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THE DAILY SENTINEL Will be sent by mail or express to subscribers at any point for fifty cents a month, or six dollars a year. All ELDER, HARKNESS, & BINGHAM.

Selected Miscellany.

A Federal Despotism .- Conspiracy to Subvert the Republic.

and while there wrote a letter for his paper, in | -Detroit Free Press.

It is impossible, even for a blind man, in Washington, not to feel, even if he can not see, that exposition of the corruption that has crept into there is here the head of a great conspiracy to the public service. If he said aught that apolosubvert the Republic, the republican form of government, the existence of the States-aye, the have been unable to see it. If he has been more whole constitutional system, from beginning to scathing on the miserable, mercenary race who end-and in lieu thereof, to substitute a Federal have cheated the soldier and robbed the Govern despotism, a consolidated government-it may ment; if he has held up more effectually to the be a mock republic, but a monarchy in fact.

public life, except Floyd, of Virginia, has been were true to the Constitution and Union. pacity common to all the functionaries appointhim. These, however, are only indiing away millions and millions of acres of the soon is to be imposed a further tax which will consume not only the profits of commerce and stowed his largesses upon a blind but robbed -Boston Post. Roman people-as Cæsar threw out bread, as if to Roman dogs-so the whole public domain, in times of civil war, when the nation is incurring a

here, (and many more of the like order) not to large sums of Treasury notes, but the tax bill come to the conclusion that the alien and sedi- which should have preceded any considerable tion law legislators of 1862 are no more fitted for issue of Treasury notes, hangs in suspense be or trained in government than were the alien and tween the two houses. True, they have abolishsedition people of 1800, when Jefferson overthrew ed slavery in the District of Columbia, but this them. The science, the art, and the religion of has been done at serious cost to the public treasself government seem to be utterly unknown to ury, and against the protest of the people of these men. They have "the power," they pub- the district; and is calculated, if not designed licly say just now, "and they mean to use it." to increase the difficulties of the restoration of "We know," they continue, "we shall not have the Union. Nothing has been done about it when the Government is restored; therefore we repealing the abominable Morrill tariff, the exwill use it now." Moderation, forbearance, pru- istence of which has been a chief cause of the dence, the elements of a statesman, as well as unfriendliness of the European Powers to us force, seem to be utterly unknown to these chance during the war. Congress have done no good governors. They remind me of a strong ship in thing, and we have no expectation that they will a storm without a rudder—a great steam engine do any good thing. They will pass a tax bill without a regulator. The conservatives of Con-undoubtedly, but we have some foretaste of what gress have for the first time met and agreed to it will be. Perhaps we should be thankful, howfraud, or corruption.

Dissensions.

very aufortunate effect upon the destinies of the country. The party in power should be harmonious at all times, and especially in such a crists as now distracts the Union; but the inherent evil of the Republican organization is now bursting forth in all sorts of political maladies. It was originally a bed patch-quilt organization, a grand hotch-potch, into which old-line Whigs. Garrisonian Abolitionists, Massachusetts Know Nothings, German forty-eighters, itinerant temperanee lecturers, and the whole "anniversary" and humaniturian horde cast their consciences and their interests. It never, however, arrived at the "homogeneousness" of hotch-potch. It was not a party, but a collection of adventurers. The lust for office and Government spoils formed a motive to union until they achieved a victory, and a cause of division after victory; besides the party, or the aggregation, rather, was never meant for troublous times. It had not principle nor back-hone to meet such times. It was designed to be simply a clever political trick, in which the gullibility and prejudices of the people were to elevate certain gentlemen, who had panted in vain for promotion in the old parties, to

dignified, but especially to profitable positions.

The result is what the Democracy predicted; what, indeed, was inevitable. Founded in the corrupt idea of personal aggrandizement, announeing dogmas revolutionary of the Constitution, and without any policy save opposition to the offered indorsing the act of Congress in passing Democratic party, it is not wonderful that the the emancipation bill in the District of Columbia. Republican organization rolled on to power only to recoil, split into a thousand fragments. Hence was withdrawn. One of the leaders said he was we see the abolition wing resolute to commence a radical Abolitionist, but was willing to make business on its own account. Sumner assails the almost any sacrifice to keep the party together President, and endeavors to incite a revolution. and get as many Democrats as they could to vote John P. Hale creates a disturbance in the ranks with them, so as to defeat the nominees of the of that faction by declaring that he will not vio-late the Constitution. Collamer, Sherman, Harris and Cowan all say openly that the intent of their radical brethren is to spit upon the platform of the party, and that they will have nothing to the field 617,654 men.

of Congress agree upon any point. Each one wishes his own interests or his former political faith to govern the legislation of the country. A NEW SENTINEL OFFICE. bitter personal and sectional feeling is growing Some Republican members accuse their col OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE. leagues and the Administration of being a pack of knaves; others call each other "dogs," and insinuate habitual drunkenness against honora-ble gentlemen representing the "all decency"

party in Congress. Nor is the spectacle in the country any more encouraging. The great anxiety of the Republican leaders seems to be to abandon their party and to get a new name. The load of guilt they have contracted in the State and Federal Government by their shameless system of plunder is greater than the one poor English word "republican" can bear. Like the devil preaching Scripture, they design a false pretense. They endeavor to saddle their big burden of peculation and fraud upon the new appellation (new to them at least), Union. A change of name, they argue, gave them the run of the Treasury-a similar change may preserve that run to them for another

But really, it is terrible to contemplate the situation of this Republican party. If it was not in possession of the Government, we would laugh at its troubles; but its divisions are now a curse to the country. It has no policy to carry on the war. It has no definite purpose in anything. If it was sincere in Notices of Festivals, Picnies and Excursions, gotten up any measure, it was in the homestead law. Yet it turns out that there is so strong an Wade is engineering through an agricultural college bill, to throw the public lands into the hands of speculators. So it is with every thing. All measures are adopted in sets. To please one wing of the party, a home is given a man to-day. To please another wing, it is taken away from him to morrow. There is no earnest adherence to principle, no sincerity, perseverence, or ability in anything save in the wholesale plunder of the treasury, and in intrigues for personal political benefit.

There is no doubt that this is a "rich" party. The only measure it has carried through roundly and without any offsets, is Sumner's project to introduce niggers from Hayti and Liberia into Washington society, so that our Detroit ladies and gentlemen who move in the "first circles" at metropolis may expect the privilege of associat ing with Mr. Jupiter Jumbo and his spouse, Mrs. Venus ditto. This is the only decisive measure which has been accomplished by the election of Mr. Lincoln, the ascendency of Republicans in Congress, and the great rebellion. Beyond this the record of the party shows a blank in legislation, but an amount of plunder which one of the members described as exceeding in one year all Mr. James Brooks, editor of the New York the stealings of Buchanan's whole term, includ-Express, was in Washington a few days since, ing the magnificent larcenies of the thief Floyd.

Disgraceful Partisanship.

Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, has made a severe gizes for the course of the secession leaders, we public scorn this tribe of plunderers than the hon est of his party have on the floor of Congress, or But there is much to sadden a reading and re- in the Republican press, or at the corners of the flecting mind in Washington-because we see streets, as the enriched passed by, he must be a here what we read of as going on in Rome prior master in the vocabulary of invective. All who to its downfall into its consolidated military mon- do this faithfully, of all parties, deserve the thanks archy, under its Casars-that is, its Kaisars; its of an honest people. Mr. Voorhees closed his Imperators—that is, its Emperors. The most speech by expressing his earnest hope that the corrupt and profligate man we have ever had in people would see to it that their representatives

sent on a foreign mission to the only friendly court we have in Europe. Untold millions are lowed Mr. Voorhees. Instead of meeting finanto be taxed upon the labor of this country to pay | cial facts as to the present, he went back to the for profligacy. The Van Wyck Committee, in past; adduced the operation of the thief Floyd, other matters, has developed an amount of cor- and Cobb and Thompson, and made a wretched ruption and profligacy which, pending a war, is attempt to hold the Democratic party not equaled in the annals of history, not even in responsible for their works; as though it were an the days of Louis XIV. The General most con- answer to the charge of plundering to-day to say spicious in this report, at first removed because, that Floyd plundered in 1860. Such miserable to be charitable, of his incapacity to detect or demagogism must be condemned by every canavoid these corruptions, was restored again to did citizen. It is slander most foul to connect high command, with the knowledge of his inca- the Democrats with traitors or treason. The types of that glorious party may be seen in a Joseph Holt, an Andrew Johnson, a Shields, and in vidual cases of corruption, it may be said, and the hosts of rank and file that make three-quarthe whole body politic is not poisoned thereby. I ters of the glorious army of the Union. Let this wish it was so; but when I look into Congress, Kelley go to these patriots who are standing with the legislature of the people, I see that body giv- their lives in their hands, and talk of Floyd, Cobb and Thompson, and see what reply he will get public domain as largesses to a people worth This exhibition should blister the tongue of the millions and millions of dollars if well husband-demagogue and slanderer of the noble party demagogue and slanderer of the noble party ed-when upon that very people is imposed a tax | which now stands on the ramparts of the Constiof twenty cents per pound for their tea, and when tution. Such a vile speech as this ought to put Kelley out of the pale of decent society.

The people want no compromise with traitors rade, but levy a tax of full fiteen cents on and no apology for the public plunderers; but, at his hundred cents per diem labor, provided he in- such an hour as this, above all the days of our dulges in any of the luxuries-aye, even in what | national life, must desire the Jeffersonian tests of are now the necessaries of life. As Cæsar be- honesty, capacity and fidelity to the Constitution.

What Good Thing! It is now towards July, and Congress have nei debt of thousand million dollors, is thrown away ther adjourned, nor exhibited any symptoms of as a largess by Congress-while not upon the adjourning. What a blessing to the country it people living, but upon the children of this living would have been had they, upon assembling, people, from generation to generation, are to be promptly passed the necessary revenue and apimposed taxes to meet a vast national debt, propriation bills to carry on the Government and necessarily in the hands of the rich capitalists of the war, and dispersed within a fortnight. The the country. So, too, I see going through Con- people would have been much happier, business gress, in this time of civil war, a Pacific Rail- much more prosperous, the war much nearer its road job, in the hands of only a few corporators, end, and the Union in greater progress of restowho are to have the power for a long period of ration. What good thing have Congress done? time, to call upon the Treasury for millions of Will it be said that the law frittering away the dollars-while additional millions of dollars are public lands is good? We shall see in the to be impose upon the people, in taxes upon their sequel that it is bad. And what other measure than this of public importance have they passed?

It is impossible now, in observing such things

None. True, they have authorized the issue of ulate—but nothing can regulate functionsm, or ever, that they have not done worse. Perhaps we should be thankful that they have not passed all the radical and destructive projects which have been agitated. If we should be, we are The wranglings of the different factions of the willing to be. We shall be inexpressibly thank-Republican party have, at the present moment, a ful when they have adjourned -Chicago Times.

The "Union" Dodge. A correspondent writes us as follows from

Fountain county: The "Union" dodge won't win in "old Fountain." The Democracy are wide awake and vigilant. They are for the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is." They feel that the only way to have both in all their integrity is to

stand firmly by the principles and organization of the Democratic party, and to form no political union with the enemies of either, even though they come under the specious guise of "Union." The Union is dear to the hearts of the Democracy, but however precious the term in its proper nection, it will not cover up and hide from iew the hideous and loathing form of abolition anionism. If the Democracy elsewhere in the State will stand as firmly as they will in Fountain, we will elect our State ticket by 20,000 majority. Urge the Democracy throughout the State to circulate Democratic documents, and all

UNIONISM IN HENRY COUNTY .- A correspond writes us from Henry county under date of the

Our "Union" County Convention last week was almost a failure. There was a resolution

The latest official returns, as read in the ate by General Wilson, show that we have in

Correspondence of the Daily State Sentinel. Letter from New York -- Some new Developments in the Stover Swindle-Political Sentiment in the City.

NEW YORK CITY, June 13, 1862. MR. EDITOR:-I have been gratifying my Hoosier curiosity and wonder, for the last four days, in this great and wicked Babylon of America. 1 have seen sights and heard news, I assure you. A visit to New York pays a man who will avail himself of it for observation, in the extent of in-formation and knowledge of the world, especially its rascalities, which he may derive from it. I think of writing you a long account of my experience here, at the close of my stay in the city. In this, I can only drop a word or two of public

matters interesting to Indianians. Governor Morton has lately been here, and since his visit, the newspapers seem to be hushing up on the Stover fraud. I tell you, this is a sore thing for some of our Indiana State officers. It is talked here, in all circles, that Mr. State Agent Hudson, for a long time after he knew of the fraud, gave credit to the spurious bonds by uniformly answering those who brought them to him to obtain information before purchasing, that "Indiana paid the interest on her bonds promptly," leaving the impression that the spurious bonds were valid, by not denying it.

So, too, it is here stated, as common information, that when Gov. Morton came on, some months ago, when the Loan Commissioners dis- following pertinent inquiry: covered and notified him of the fraud, he was fused to do. I had this last fact from a gentle man who told me he had it from the mouth of We think not. any Court of justice.

rampage on the constitutional rights of the behind! South, fanaticism and demagogery, got possession of the Government. Here conservative men of all parties are uniting with the Democracy her platform, as the only hope of the

Your friend,

Our Army Correspondence-The 35th

Indiana. CAMP DUFFICY, SOUTH OF WINCHESTER. TENNESSEE, June 10th, 1862.

EDITOR OF SENTINEL-Sir: As you have not neard from me for some time, perhaps a few lines from the Irish Regiment will be acceptable to you and the numerous readers of your sheet. The camp of the United States forces, commanded by Col. John C. Walker, has been named in honor of the gallant Captain commanding Co.

B, raised in the city of Terre Haute. The range of the Cumberland Mountains is in sight of us, and the country in which we are camped is picturesque and beautiful. Winchester is a very pleasant little town, containing about 2,500 or 3,000 inhabitants. It is within a few miles of the dividing ridge of Eastern and Western Tennessee, and about ten miles of the Alabama line. It is celebrated for being the sent of two very flourishing female academies. The students represent some fifteen States of our once happy, but now distracted Union. In the midst of all this beauty, however, we are in an enemy's country, and involved in the worst species of warfare-the enemy having adopted the

Col. Walker's command, consisting of infantry and cavalry, after several hundred miles of marching and counter-marching, was ordered from Rodgersville on the Tennessee river, in Alabama, one hundred miles from here, to report to General Negley at this place. On arriving at proceeded to Chattanooga, which has left Col. Walker in charge of this immediate country.

guarded by a strong escort. Our foraging par- temperance law. rilla bands. Our pickets are almost nightly fired only. upon, and scarcely a night passes that our whole | 1. For selling less than a quart without licommand is not called out and formed in line of | cense. battle. The country, however, which abounds 2. For selling any quantity to an intoxicated in hills and gorges, is admirably adapted to person. guerrilla warfare, and while the enemy, who are 3. For selling any quantity to an habitual posed in this vicinity to number two or three drunkard, after notice, &c. little opportunity, having but a small force of the consent of, &c. cavalry, to operate effectively against them. The 5. For selling any quantity to be drank upon labors of our officers and men are incessant and the premises of the seller, &c. wearying. But as we expect either to receive re- In this case the sale was not of a less quantity inforcements in a few days or to join General than a quart, was not to an intoxicated person,

While the Irish regiment has been cruelly dein it has prayed for, to distinguish itself upon not an act of rioting, hunting, fishing or quarrel an equal length of time. It is with real a work of charity or necessity. 2 G. & H. p. reputation for good discipline and good order un- stomach's sake, what then? surpassed by any other which we have been But there is another reason why the conviction brought in contact. The citizens of Mt. Pleas-ant expressed universal regret when we were It is this. There is a special statute punishing moved forward from that place, and although the act of selling any quantity of intoxicating Negley to leave Col. Walker in command of this diction to inflict the punishment. 2 G. & H. p. post. We all, however, prefer to be pressing 645. forward, and are anxious, and expect soon to be The case, then, stands thus:

engaged in a pitched battle. of skirmishing, we have lost but ten or twelve in ance law. from ten to fifteen prisoners almost every day, ter having been duly notified that such person is

As this letter will be sent with many others by courier, who may be captured, and as a conse again at the first opportunity. Letters from our Peace. Iriends, directed to Columbia, care of Gen. Neg-

ley's division, will eventually reach us. E, who were taken prisoners while guarding a under the temperance law. forage train, with others. The boys fell a short It is ordered that the peti away before relief could reach them.

Chandler, of Michigan. A correspondent writing from Washington thus alludes to the attacks of the Abolitionists

upon CHANDLER: I can not imagine why it is that he is the object of so bitter attacks; so long as he has the confidence of the Administration, his acts and movements can not but be considered as their acts, and as representing their views upon the policy adopted by him. The excitable and spirit-ual Senator from Michigan is said to have been teaching negroes to read. It is more a military brought up all standing a few evenings since, at Willard's, while denouncing most bitterly and ungenerously Gen. McClellan. Gen. Sturgis, whose career in Missouri has shown him to be a worthy officer, was sent and benefit to have been teaching negroes to read. It is more a military necessity to educate white people than black.—

Louisville Democrat. worthy officer, was near, and heard the remarks made, and, stepping up to this ingenuous civilian. Indiana, has come out in a recent speech against remarked, "I do not know you, sir; but you are a liar, scoundrel and coward. My name is Sturcomptonite, a Buchananite, and anti-Douglas in gis, Brigadier General in the United States Army" Whether this was strictly parliamentary side, and a general understanding of that fact or not. I leave others to decide, but the result was will pretty much nullify all his influence —Lou. a moving adjournment sine die."

Abandonment of Chattanooga. We learn that Col. Dumont and Col. Hazzard have returned to Nashville from Chattanooga The latter place, after having been taken, was abandoned for the want of supplies, which it was impossible to obtain, the supply steamboat, as well as the wagons, failing to arrive in time.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1862.

Our forces that captured and occupied Chattanooga are now at Shelbyville. This is the statement that has been made to us, but possibly the rebel forces that recently evacuated Cumberland Gap may have been advancing upon Chattanooga in such strength that our troops could not have kept the position even if their supplies had been abundant.

Whatever the true state of the case may have been, we can not but regret deeply than the abandonment of so exceedingly important a strategic point as Chattanooga was found necessary. But our army at Cumberland Gap will follow the rebel forces vigorously; dispensing freedom to East Tennessee in their progress, and either Gen. Mitchell's division, or both in co-operation, will soon plant the United States flag again at Chattanooga, never more to be removed. We must repossess Chattanooga, and certainly the work will be done within the next few days .-Louisville Jour.

Why is It! The Louisville Journal, of Monday, makes the

Gen. McDowell is at Fredericdsburg, between furious for public proceedings; but that, directly Washington and Richmond, and sixty miles from after, he was seen with those brokers engaged in the latter place, with a fine army of 40,000 men, the swindle, quaffing wine at the Fifth Avenue veterans as it were, troops who have been under Hotel; riding upon the water in yachts, and about drill and discipline from the commencement of the streets of the city in equipage as splendid as the war. Why, in such a crisis as the present, that in which, by the gratuity of grateful ap is this great and noble army kept at Frederickspointees and contractors, he rolls in state through burg, where there is nothing under heaven to be the streets of Indianapolis, and that before he left the city he was for keeping the affair a State and eventful battle of the age may be precipisecret, and actually urged our Loan Commis- tated at any day or hour, is not McDowell's arsioners to put the bonds they had for sale into my in front of Richmond, side by side with Methe hands of those very brokers, which they re- Ciellan? Is it in the power of human subtility to answer these obvious questions satisfactorily?

Hon. James M. Ray, and I refer you to him for We have no military experience, and we do its truth. It can be proved, I guess, in this city, not claim to possess any military talent, but it seems to us there are certain things which every I find a great change is going on here in the man of common sense can see and understand as ablic mind. The opinion is gaining ground that clearly as the greatest military genius in the the only salvation for this nation is in a restora- world. What millions of curses would blacken tion to power of the old Democratic party of the the atmosphere if a battle were to take place at North, who always respected the rights of the Richmond and McClellan should fail to achieve South, and who thus preserved our glorious a complete victory, McDowell's army of 40,000 Union, till the Black Republicans, through a men standing all the while idle threescore miles

"Taking the Responsibility."

The President has repeatedly volunteered to Union, instead of Democrats going off with "take the responsibility" of acts of his subordi Black Republicans simply to keep those in power nates, and has avowed himself the author of arwho have been the cause of breaking up the bitrary arrests, both civil and military, of the detention of Gen. Stone, without trial, and of some I am gratified as an Indianian to find too, that of Cameron's lawless acts. He assumes the rethe Sentinel stands high here as one of those pa. sponsibility for the unfortunate division of Mcpers whose efforts are efficient in helping to save Clellan's command, and of the order for the prethe apparently expiring liberties of the Republic. | mature march of our troops, on the Potomac and in the Southwest. Nor does he stop here. The Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican says:

I know that Mr. Lincoln is entirely responsible for the movement of troops which resulted in the disaster in the Shenandoah valley. Mr. Lincoln is a generous man as well as a just one, and not a man has complained in his presence of the withdrawal of troops from Banks, that he has not in stantly replied. "I did it." I can go still further, since some of the newspapers have been so coarse in their attacks upon Secretary Stanton, and say that Mr. S. was opposed to the movement of Shields's division down to Fredericksburg. He gave way, of course, to his superior, the Presi-Another correspondent of the same paper re-

marks: In addition to the fact stated by the Boston Transcript, that the President "interfered to prevent the 2,300 men left to Gen. McDowell from

being sent (to Gen. McClellan) in excess of original agreement," I will say that "I know" that the President with his own hands addressed a letter to Gen. McClellan rebuking him for taking more troops than he was entitled to. Gen. Jackson "took the responsibility" and

was popular; but "Gen. Jackson is dead," as Douglas said to Mr. Lincoln's predecessor. Gen. Jackson took the responsibility of acts in defense of the Constitution, of acts for the protection of the army, of acts to punish public corruption In that lies the difference between him and his successor .- Atlas and Argus.

Winchester, we found that General Negley had The Liquor Laws-Decision by the Supreme Court.

Newark vs. Barnet. Habeas Corpus returna-Our situation is precarious in the extreme. ble before Judge Perkins of the Supreme Court. We have no support nearer than Chattanooga or John Newark was convicted in the Carroll Columbia, and our couriers sent towards the Common Pleas of selling a half gallon of beer former place have been regularly cut off, so that on Sunday, was fined and committed to jail till we have no communication with Gen. Negley. payment, &c. He does not appear to have been In fact our couriers sent to the rear have to be prosecuted under the Sunday law, but under the

ties, which we are obliged to send to the country | The conviction is bad under the temperance every day, have frequent skirmishing with guer- law, because that law inflicts penalties upon sales

isand, can annoy us constantly, we have but 4. For selling any quantity to a minor, without

Mitchell's division, we will look forward to a day | habitual drunkard, a minor, nor was it to be drank upon his premises, &c. 1 G & H. p. 614. The conviction was wrong under the Sunday

nied an opportunity, which every officer and man law, because the sale of a half gailon of beer was some great battlefield, it has nevertheless rening; and it is not shown that the petitioner, in the dered our country as much valuable service as performance of it, was "at common labor, or enany other regiment that has been in the field gaged in his usual avocation;" nor that it was not pleasure that I record the fact that wherever we | 481. If he was furnishing strong drink to one have been posted, the regiment has established a that was weary, or ready to perish, or for his

we have been here but a short time, the people of liquors on Sunday, except in cases of sickness, of Winchester are preparing to petition General and giving Justices of the Peace exclusive juris-

If a man sells less than a quart without license I will add that while we have had a great deal on any day, he is punishable under the temper-

all-killed, wounded and prisoners. Col. Walk- If he sells any quantity to an intoxicated perer's headquarters are filled almost with trophies, son, a minor, or to be drank about his house, &c., consisting of shot-guns, rifles, and every description of pistols, rebel uniforms, &c., &c. We take If he sells to any person at the time sober, af-

the majority of which are released upon their pa- an habitual drunkard, he is punishable under the It he sells on Sunday over a quart, to be taken away from his premises, and it is not for madiquence, may never reach its destination, I shall eine, &c., and it is not in the usual avocation of not write more at this time, but will write you the seller, he is punishable by a Justice of the

If he sell any quantity in his usual avocation on Sunday, and it is not for charity, &c., he may be punished under the general Sunday law, and P.S.-I am sorry to add that, since writing if the quantity sold be less than a quart, in such the above, we have lost three men from company case he may also, as we have seen, be punished

It is ordered that the petitioner be discharged distance behind, and were snatched up and carried away before relief could reach them.

This ordered that the petitioner of discharged, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court furnish the Sheriff, who has the petitioner in custody, with a certified copy of this order, and the defendant pay the costs, which shall be allowed and paid to him by the county of Carroll. Francis J. Mattler, counsel for petitioner; Pierce & Graham for defendant Barnett.

> SCHOOLS TOR NEGROES .- There are in the free States, to say nothing of the slave States scores of thousands of white people destitute of all-knowledge of letters, yet the Abolitionists of the

sented to the Convention by the chairman pro tem., and spoke, in substance, as follows:

GOV. MORTON'S REMARKS.

He returned thanks for the honor conferred on 11 seems that Judge James Hughes, o

He returned thanks for the honor conferred on him. To-day the people were here under cir-cumstances far more momentous than had ever the fact that we are engaged in a war the most argument about public affairs. Whoever said costly? Do we realize the fact that more than that this war was brought on by the Republican

5,000 of Indiana's sons have already falien in bat-Republican State Convention. tle, that the sacrifice must still go on-God only knowing where it would end? Do we realize

Wednesday, pursuant to notice generally given these solemu facts? in the Republican prints of Indiana, a Republi-

Indianapolis and Marion County

&c. Carried, and committee appointed.

were presented, read and referred.

to embrace all the following objects:

of the soldiers in the Union armies who are en-

during hardships, dangers and privations, and

Resolved, That on a platform embracing sub

without any regard to former party names or as-

designs and purposes of the rebels or their sym-

pathizers, or of radical Abolitionists.

Convention when it assembles.

Resolved, That we have no sympathy with the

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be

REMARKS OF HON. HENRY SECRIST.

him were here to-day and good Union men.

he were a secessionist he would go South.

PERMANENT OFFICERS.

President.

Vice Presidents.

John I. Morrison.

John F. Carr.

R. D. Logan.

E. Vansant.

W. J. Elliot.

John Lee.

R. Spencer.

Captain Heath.

John Brownlee.

Principal Secretary.

the 8th of January Convention. The breaking

ning of the rebellion. He rejoiced to see Breck-

inridge men here to-day Union men. But for the

the leaders of the Breckinridge party stood to-

gether to-day. Who has changed, Dan Voor-

hees or they? James D. Scott and Dan Voor

hees were hand in hand, par nobile fratrum.

ernment? He was denounced for calling out

Democrats. He had gone upon the stump, and his voice was lifted in defense of the President.

And he would continue to defend him and oppose

those who would cripple the Administration in its

to the hilt. How was it that only thirteen Dem

go down to posterity for weal or for woe.

The men who are not patriots are traitors. His

Should we turn round and denounce Lincoln, as

W. H. Edwards.

mother who bore him.

the following

Governor O. P. Morton.

1st District, A. Johnson.

W. C. Lupton, of Marion.

turn his hand against the Government which pro-

people and all the States.

bellious States.

of Delaware, Secretary.

When he met a man who was for the uncondi can State Convention was held in the vard of the tional prosecution of the war until the rebellion State House. About three thousand citizens, in- was crushed, that man and himself were of the cluding Democrats looking on, loyal Republicans same party. But an attempt was being made to and Abolition Secession sympathizers, were on reorganize old parties. An attempt was being hand, one thousand of them from the city of made to destroy the confidence of the people in their Government-that Government which every At 10 o'clock, Hon. D. Garland Rose, United man was called upon to support by his voice and States Marshal for Indiana, called the Conven- his sword.

When the war was over-when the country Judge Jehu T. Elliott, of Henry county, was chosen temporary Chairman, and C. E. Shipley, was restored to peace, then if we wanted to di-vide as Republicans and Democrats, he would bear his old friend Secrist a hand. But regard-Hon. Dan. Mace, of Tippecanoe, moved that less of party differences heretofore, we must now a committee of two from each Congressions: come up as one man in aid of the Government to District be appointed to select permanent officers, crush this rebellion.

The same men who were engaged in nullifica-The Hon. David Kilgore, of Delaware, moved tion in South Carolina in '52 were now engaged the appointment of a committee of two from in this rebellion. As soon as that rebellion was each Congressional District on resolutions, to crushed out Gen. Jackson said it would be rewhom all resolutions not involving matters of newed. He told the American people that principle should be referred without debate.

The Hon. Mr. Nebeker, of Warren, desired to There had been some great disappointments in ask the gentleman what sort of a resolution that the war. The rebels at the South had counted would be which involved no principle?

After debate, the Hon. Mr. Kilgoru's resolution, amended so as to add four for the State at States from the old Union. And he was afraid States from the old Union. And he was afraid large, was adopted.

States from the old Union. And he was afraid there were men in Indiana who cherished this by a portion of the members of the Convention wild and wicked dream. They hoped for the ultimate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, Resolved, That the resolutious to be adopted and then they would scheme for uniting the by the Union Convention to be held to day ought | Northwestern States with it.

If we were divided into parties; if, while the 1st. The union of all good citizens, without Government was struggling for existence, we redistinction of party, to maintain the Constitution vived party spirit, and, as it were, like the Jews of the United States as it came from the hands of old, turn our swords and spears against each of its founders, with all its guarantees and safe other, the days of the republic were numbered. guards for the protection of the rights of all the | The evidence had come to him from all parts of the State of the existence of secret associa-2. The protection of the loyal people of the re-sellious States.
3. The cheerful and bearty support of our National and State administrations in all necessary | Hughes,dated Bloomington, setting forth that such measures to put down and utterly crush out the societies were being organized rapidly throughout present unnatural and causeless rebellion, and to the State, and calling upon him to take prompt visit with condign punishment the leading trait- and energetic action in the regard. He warned ors who have instigated it, and those who have all not to be led into the toils of any such illegal maliciously and participated in its atrocious and associations, which most certainly, in due time, would feel the strong arm of the Government. 4. The care, sustenance, and encouragement Here is

JUDGE RUGHES'S LETTER. BLOOMINGTON, IND., June 16, 1862.

who are sacrificing their health and lives in the To His Excellency Gov. O. P Mortan: Sin-It is a fact of such public notoriety here stantially the foregoing objects, we will cordially unite with any and all of our fellow-citizens, derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be hostile to the payment of direct derstood to be derstood to that a secret political society has been organized taxes to support the war, that it may well be inferred that the rumors of the existence of similar bodies in other parts of the State are not altogether without foundation. Should any considerable portion of the people of Indiana be entrapped into associations of that kind in times presented to the committee on resolutions of the like these, it may lead to consequences of the

most grave and serious character. My opinion is that they are spreading rapidly throughout the State. Entertaining this belief, Henry Secrist, of Putnam, addressed the Convention. He was grateful, &c., for the honor, I deem it proper to call the attention of your &c. Felt an incompetency to do justice to the Excellency, officially, to the subject, in the hope matter. He was devoted to the cause of the Constitution and the Union, and therefore could and true character, in some public manner warn not refuse. He had no speech to make to timid the good citizens of the State against them; and, men-men who did not believe that the Govern-should it become necessary, take the proper steps ment should become great and prosperous-let to bring the subject before the courts of justice. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, them slide. For thirty years he had been a par-

tisan-he had no regrets for that. Were it not for the condition of the country perhaps he On the conclusion of Governor Morton's adshould be a partisan now. But he feared that dress a letter was read from Governor Wright exthe days of political heroes had gone by. He pressing his regret that he was unable to be presmade his advent in political life under General ent at the Convention, and urging upon all to Jackson, and the men who in 1827 acted with throw aside all political differences and as one man act for the salvation of the Union. Ultra-A man should stand by his Government just ism North and South must perish or the Governas he would stand by his mother. He who would ment will not survive. The following is

SENATOR WRIGHT'S LETTER.

tects him would strike into the vitals of the WASHINGTON CITY, June 13, 1862. The Federalists had opposed the war of 1812- To the President of the Union Convention: had denounced our soldiers who engaged in it- DEAR SIR: I regret being absent from the great and their course had implanted in the minds and | meeting of the Union men of our State, but this hearts of those who acted with him a bitter ha- is no time for any man, however humble, to leave

his post of official duty. He had loved the Democratic party. He had Nobly have the sons of Indiana sustained the loved its very animal instincts. There might be patriotic history and impulses bequeathed by their circumstances under which he might oppose this fathers, in this terrible contest for national ex-Government, but in that case he would give it a istence. Their fame sheds a brighter luster upon written release. He would never stay under its almost every battlefield, and throughout every protection and fight the battles of traitors. If section of the country their valor and patriotism are sounded with enthusiasm and pride; and The Hartford Convention discussed the very whilst the heroic men of all parties and classes question which was discussed in the 8th of Janu- are in the tented field, engaged in the overshadowary Convention—the question of dollars and ing work of putting down this foul rebellion and cents. It had weighed dollars and cents against beating back the enemies of our free institutions, may it on this day be your duty to set the like ex-He had denounced Mr. Corwin as a moral ample of unity in your councils and patriotism in traitor. He believed it then and he believed it your purposes, by ignoring all past political opin-yet. By opposing Polk's administration he ions or party creeds, and present for the suffrage drifted into opposition to Polk's war. Just as of the great Union party of the State honest and sure as the old Federal party died of opposition good men, regardless of past principles or politi-to the war of 1812, just so sure the Whig party died of opposition to the Mexican war. Political serving the Government of our fathers we must

parties in all free countries in opposition to the have a united North. Party creeds and platforms Administration would become anti war parties in | will divide us, and thus paralyze the arm of the Government. The President has called around him many men Here Mr. Secrist was interrupted by the return of the committee on organization who reported of different political opinions; among others our present worthy and efficient Secretary of War and Generals Halleck and McClellan. Those three men have more to do for the weal or wo of the Government, for the restoration of its unity and its priceless institutions, preserving them to us and our children, than perhaps all other men prominent among the American people, the President himself excepted. Yet these men all differ politically from the party that brought into power the present Administration. Can we not follow this fine example in this contest, when the ques-

sincere trust that harmony and peace will characterize all your acts and deliberations. I have only time to add a single sentiment. Ultraism must be abjured. Ultra measures, whether in the North or South, must perish-not one but both-or the Government will not survive. The vitality and virtue essential to the Gen. Steele and A. W. Conner were appointed very existence of the nation, is to be found in to wait on Governor Morton and conduct him to elevating good and honest men to places of public trust, far more than in well written creeds and Mr. Secrist resumed: He differed totally with platforms of party conventions.

tion is so pre-eminently one of Government or no

Government, country or no country? It is my

Accept the assurances of yours, most respecup of the Charleston Convention was the begin- fully, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Douglas man who had not joined Breckinridge 1st District-John Ingle, of Vanderburg; Wm. until he turned traitor he had no hope. He was 2d District-Wm. T. Otto, of Floyd; W. Ferthe time Hughes left the party which sympathized with traitors, Voorhees went in. He and rier, of Clark.

3d District-John F. Carr, of Jackson; F. Stansifer, of Bartholomew. 4th District-John S. Schoby, of Decatur; W V. Kyger, of Fountain. 5th District-Ben. F. Claypool, of Fayette;

Walter March, of Delaware. Voorhees had for his efforts to maintain the Gov-6th District-Wm. R. Harrison, of Morgan; D. troops without law. He was denounced for the S. Gooding, of Hancock. 7th District-Henry Secrist, of Putnam; Blackarrest of Merriman, the murderer and bridge burner. The Democracy of Indiana, to a great ford D. Moffett, of Vigo. extent, had cried amen to it. Shame on such

8th District-Robert Jones, of Tippecanoe Democracy! He had, true to instincts, met such James Parks, of Warren. 9th District-James Young, of Benton; A Teagarden, of Laporte. 10th-District-G. W. H. Ellis, of Elkhart; W

S. Smith, of Allen. 11th District-Thomas Dawson, W. R. Pierce. efforts to maintain the Government. Against For the State at large-J. T. Elliot, Delana R. Williamson, D. G. Rose, A. C. Downey. them he was for war to the knife, and the knife

ocrats, out of fifty or sixty in Congress, signed the address to the Democracy of the nation? Why had the gallant and patriotic Holman not signed it? Why had Cravens not signed it? John Law and Dan Voorbees could not write the titled to one vote for every 200 voters, and one history of the Democratic party for him. Let vote each fractional hundred. Said committee that be left for the pen of a Bancroft, and let it having been appointed, the Convention took a recess until 2 o'clock.

AFTERNOON. when the war was over, probably he should be found in opposition to the Republicans again. But at this juncture he called upon all to forget

party, forget men, and stand up for their country.

Here Mr. Secrist concluded.

The gentlemen appointed to wait on Governor

Hall and the State House grounds, swaying back and forth, alternately, until about an hour and a half after two o'clock. The gentlemen appointed to wait on Governor half after two o'clock.

Morton having returned, his Excellency was pre- At Metropolitan Hall Col. Kise, of the 10th

THE HON. MARTIN M. RAY, OF SHELBY, ight them together before. Do we realize then followed them. He went into a lengthen

party was to be pitied for his ignorance or condemned for his rascality. This war was forced on Mr. Lincoln. He was not here as the apologist of Mr. Lincoln, but he would rather be engaged in some other business than abusing him. He would leave that for the semi-annual messages of Jeff Davis and those who chose to follow his lead. In his opinion the doom of this rebellion

This Union will be saved in defiance of traitors at home; in spite of the follies of Congress! Why should we quarrel about cuffee? Had we not crawled upon our bellies and eaten dirt for him long enough? Those who were talking compromise kept one eye shut on rebellion, and the other open on abolition. But they tell you the Constitution has been violated. The Pre-ident has called out soldiers without authority of law. If the President had not taken the respon-sibility in the crisis he ought to have been hung on the lamp post nearest the White House. The Constitution might not be broken, forsooth, by a President seeking to maintain the Union while it was all right in a rebel, aiming to overthrow the Government, to do it.

Whenever you hear a man talking to you

about taxation distrust him. What difference does it make whether it costs one million a day or four millions a day, since the Union has to be maintained at any cost? But they say you must protect slavery that a market might be furnished for Western produce. O patriotism, mixed with depravity! where is thy blush? He would say to the rebels, lay down your arms, if you will not do that your slaves may take care of themselves. We will prosecute this war for the purpose of putting down the rebellion and restoring the supremacy of the Constitution over every State; and if in doing this slavery goes by the board, let it go. That was the business of the people of the South, not ours. If they could stand it, we could. He never understood that it was the special mission of the Democratic party to maintain the divinity of slavery anywhere. All agitation of this question only put arguments and arms in the hands of traitors. Let us not give the matter whether slavery would survive this war or not, a second thought. The great question, with which we have to deal fairly, was the conservation of the Union, the Constitution, and

rebellion, and promoting the defeat of the grand, the paramount object, the restoration of the On the conclusion of Mr. Ray's speech the committee on apportionment reported, and their report was adopted.

our liberties. The leaders of the rebellion sub-

jugated their own people. To meet and over-

throw them, we must stand shoulder to shoulder.

We must sustain the President. All attacks up-

on the administration of Mr. Lincoln, in connec-

tion with the war, resulted only in encouraging

William A. Peelle, for Secretary of State; Albert Lange, for Auditor of State, and Jonathan S. Harvey, for Treasurer of State, were unanimously nominated, except the latter gentleman, one Hathaway receiving 12 votes. First Ballot for Attorney General-A. C. Downey, 453; Joseph H. Brown, 207; Delana E.

A. Bickle, 96; and John Brownlee, 60. No nom-First Ballot for Superintendent of Public Instruction-John I. Morrison, 682; William S. Smith, 593; B. C. Hobbs, 45. John I. Morrison of Washington county, was nominated.

Williamson, 481; Henry Crawford, 42; William

Second Ballot for Attorney General-Downey, 653; Williamson, 654; Brown, 54; Bickle, 8. No

Third Ballott-Downey, 651; Williamson, 692. Delana R. Williamson, of Putnam county, nomi-

The Committee on Resolutions, by their Chairman, Judge Otto, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS. The National Government is engaged in a war waged against it by its enemies for the avowed purpose of its destruction, and the subversion of our Republican form of Government, therefore

Resolved, That the present civil war was forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, who are now in rebellion against the constitutional Government; that, in the pres ent national emergency, we, the people of Indiana, in convention assembled, forgetting all former political differences, and recollecting only our duty to the whole country, do pledge ourselves to aid with men and money the vigorous prosecution of the present war, which is not being waged upon the part of our Government for the purpose of conquest, subjugation, or the overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of any of the States, but to suppress and put down a wicked and causeless rebellion, defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union as established by our patriot fathers, with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired, and wher these objects are fully ac-complished, and not before, we believe the war ought to cease; and that we invite all who coin-

cide in these sentim mis to unite with us in sup-port of the ticket this day nominated. Resolved, That we demand and expect of our Executive and Legislative bodies both State and National, on economical administration of gov-ernmental affairs, and the punishment of fraud against the Government, as well as a fearless discharge of their duties.

Resoived, That as long as patriotism, courage, and the love of constitutional liberty shall be honored and revered among the people of the United States, the heroic conduct of the soldiers of the Union, who have offered their lives for the salvation of their country, will be remembered with the most profound feelings of veneration and gratitude, and that we now tender to them the warmest thanks and lasting gratitude of every member of this Convention. Resolved. That we tender to the 60,000 volun

teers from Indiana our heartfelt congratulations, and hail with pride the fact that upon every battle field where Indianians have been found, they have displayed the bravery of patriots in defense of a glorious cause, and we pledge them that while they are subduing armed traitors in the field, we will condemn at the ballot box all those in our midst who are not unconditionally for the Gov. Morton being called on, again addressed

the Convention, predicting the triumphant success of the ticket. Like a prairie fire it would sweep the State. Hopes for the success of any other ticket, predicated upon the absence of 60,000 Union men from the State, soldiers in the army, would be found delusive. We at home, by the ballot box, would vindicate them-the brave men who have wiped out the foul stigma which Jeff. Davis had east upon Indiana in the blood of his minions. He paid the highest compliments to the officers in the army from Indiana. No disaster could be ascribed to the cowardice or blundering of any one of them. This war had already cost us some of our best blood, already an immense amount of treasure. But at what ever cost, we must go on in the work of restoring the Union in its integrity.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE. By resolution, Gov. Morton was empowered to appoint this committee, which he announced he would do at his leisure, and have it authorita-

tively published. After a speech from Mr. Williamson, the nom-inee for Attorney General, the Convention ad-journed, as Gov. Morton expressed it in putting

the motion, to meet at the polls. Sixth District Democratic Congress-ional Convention. INDIANAPOLIS, June 19, 1862.

At a meeting held at the City of Indianapolis, June 19th, 1862, of the Democratic Central Committee, for the Sixth Congressional district, it was unanimously ordered that a Congressional Convention be called, to meet in Franklin, Johnson county, on Thursday, the 17th day of July.
Ordered, That the ratio of vote be fixed at one for every one hundred votes and one for every fractional vote of fifty and over cast for Hen-dricks for Governor in 1860, which will give the

following number of delegates to the counties named, to-wit: Hancock County, 14 votes; Hendricks county, 14; Johnson county, 17; Marion, 38; Morgan

16; Shelby 21. Ordered, That the Democracy of the several counties comprising this district, be respectfully requested to send delegates to the Convention, in accordance to the call here made. The Chairman of the Congressional Central Committee, will call the Convention to order at

Ordered that the proceedings of this committee be published in the Democratic papers of this district.

W. H. TALBOTT,

Chairman Dem. Cen. Com. of 6th District.

ALONEO BLAIR, Sec'y.